

MEARS GETS TO PARIS
AND MEETS HIS RIVALJager-Schmidt, French Globe
Trotter, Gives Supper for
"Evening Sun" Man.

A BUSY DAY IN LONDON

Traveller Sees Many Notables
and Eats Two
Luncheons.Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.
PARIS, July 9.—John Henry Mears, who is trying to break the record for a trip around the world for the New York Evening Sun, arrived in Paris from London at 11:30 last night.

The first man to meet him on his arrival here was Jager-Schmidt, the present holder of the record of the world record. When M. Jager-Schmidt heard that Mr. Mears was coming to Paris he insisted that he should be the first to greet him and carry him off to the office of Excelsior.

Here M. Barthe, the editor of that paper; M. Herre, the city editor; M. Joubert, the society editor; Francois Peyret, the aeronaut who has taken part in the international balloon races; Andre Giarner and others awaited Mr. Mears with a champagne supper at which they wished him success.

Jager-Schmidt acted as spokesman.

Speaking in English he said: "It is really a pleasure to me to be able to greet you during your short stay in Paris and to wish you success. I know how glad one is between trains and boats and trains again to find oneself among friends. All I can wish you is that you will enjoy your short stay in Paris as much as I did my trip through New York. You have started to break my record and I hope you will succeed."

"I raise my glass to your arrival in New York in less than thirty-nine days after your departure."

A Busy Day in London.

LONDON, July 8.—John Henry Mears, the special commissioner of the New York Evening Sun, who is making a record-breaking attempt to circle the globe in thirty-five days, has been here and gone. He hopped aboard a 4.30 P.M. train at Charing Cross and left the first lap of his trip behind him.

Mr. Mears spent the day looking over London, and most of the day looking over the wonder worker. Up after three hours sleep, Mr. Mears whizzed around the city, met notables, presented Mayor Gaynor's letter to the Lord Mayor, enjoyed two luncheons at different parts of the city, called upon Ambassador Page and had a chat with him, posed frequently for the photographers of the London dailies and magazines, attended part of a session of the House of Lords, gave numerous interviews, and in short, put in a day which was more crowded with incident than even Londoners expect from an American who is in a hurry.

Mr. Mears was up at 7 o'clock. Photographers and newspaper men were waiting for him and he talked to them as he ate a light breakfast. Then he went out to do a little shopping and then hopped into an automobile and was driven to call upon Ambassador Page, who received Mr. Mears with great cordiality. He discussed his venture with the Ambassador and photographers and reporters then engaged the two men.

Mr. Mears then went on a sightseeing trip. He was driven along the Strand, Trafalgar Square and Pall Mall past Marlborough House and St. James's Palace. He was photographed again in front of Queen Victoria's Memorial opposite Buckingham Palace.

He then went to Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral and examined the Campanile Tower, the only example of Byzantine architecture in western Europe. Almost every step along the way interviewers and photographers stopped him. Mr. Mears was then driven back to The Sun office, and from there he went to the Mansion House, stopping on the way at Temple Church and Ye Old Cheshire Cheese, St. Paul's, the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England.

Meets the Lord Mayor.

It was 12:35 when Mr. Mears arrived at the Mansion House. After a chat with Sir William Soubisey, who has been secretary to the Lord Mayors of London since 1875, Sir David Burnett, the Lord Mayor, received him.

Sir David showed that he has followed Mr. Mears' trip so far closely and questioned him about his journey. After a short talk the Lord Mayor invited Mr. Mears to lunch with him. Mr. Mears looked blank; he had an engagement to lunch with a member of Parliament at 2 o'clock and said so.

"If a man can go round the world in thirty-five days," said the Lord Mayor, "he should be able to manage two luncheons in a day."

Mr. Mears acquiesced when the matter was put this way, so luncheon was ordered for 1:30. But Mr. Mears could not do so, he dashed off for a hurried view of the Mint and the Tower of London, the Southwark Cathedral and got back to the Mansion House in time for luncheon. Sir David was pleased with Mayor Gaynor's letter, which Mears presented.

There were present to meet Mr. Mears Sir David, his wife, John J. Sinclair of New York, Sir William Treloar, who was Lord Mayor seven years ago; Sheriff Cooper, Col. Ker Fox, sword bearer of the corporation of London; Sir William Soubisey, Edwin Fox, Leslie Burnett, the Lord Mayor's son; Cecil Jennings, Justice Parsons Smith.

After a final taste of the famous Mansion House port, when all present drank success to Mr. Mears, the globe trotter dashed to the House of Commons, where he met Norton Griffiths, M.P., with whom he had an engagement for his second luncheon. The luncheon was served in the dining room and Mr. Mears met a varied collection of notables including some of the most famous men in England, who cordially hoped that he would be successful. Mr. Mears tackled the second luncheon imperturbably. Other guests of Mr. Griffiths were H. Pike Pease, the Unionist whip; Sergeant-at-Arms McNamara and First Secretary of the Admiralty Lord Redmond.

Other notables whom Mr. Mears met were present and strolled up to meet him. The Right Hon. J. A. Pease, president of the Board of Education, expressed a wish that he could accompany Mr. Mears and Keir Hardie.

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showed a knowledge of Mr. Mears' itinerary. Mr. Mears went into the Ambassador's gallery of the House of Commons after luncheon and listened to a debate. Then he went into the House of Lords and listened there for a time.

On emerging from the House of Lords he saw Sir Edward Grey across the courtyard. Mr. Griffiths invited him to meet Sir Edward and the two men sprinted across the yard. The three talked for a few moments and then Mr. Mears left with a hearty wish for success from Sir Edward.

Mr. Mears dashed back to the hotel office and then made a short call at the Savage Club. A swift automobile then carried him to Charing Cross where he nearly missed his train because more photographers and interviewers caught him.

LONDON, July 9.—The face of John Henry Mears, The Evening Sun's globe trotter, will be familiar in England to-day, as several of the leading morning papers print good portraits of him. They also describe the aims set forth in his itinerary, although some of them seem to be more impressed with his lightning dash around London than his attempt to encircle the world in record time.

This is how the Daily News and Leader describes Mr. Mears: "A very demure, unobtrusive, gentle young man, mild as milk, with not a trace of the blazoned effrontery which a New York stunt merchant would be supposed to possess. Like the distinguished author he has next to nothing to say for himself; he is saving his pearls for his own journal when he gets home."

AGRICULTURISTS FIND
COOPERATION ABROADHas Revolutionized European
Rural Organization, Says
American Commissioner.Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.
LONDON, July 8.—"There is one thing certain which we have learned and that is that cooperation is a success in Europe; whether or not it can be applied to the different States of the United States remains to be seen," said Mr. Tate of North Carolina of the American Agricultural Commission to-day in recounting the experiences of the commissioners in the European countries which they had visited.

Mr. Tate continued: "We found that their systems of rural organization had practically revolutionized the development of agricultural work. The farmers, who for centuries had been down-trodden, and the peasantry, who had been victimized by usurers, have been lifted up to a freedom and independence which they had never before known through cooperative agricultural societies and credit banks which lend them money at from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. The terms are so liberal that the farmers are amply able to discharge the notes when they mature."

"The Governments of Europe," continued Mr. Tate, "encourage these cooperative societies and neglect no opportunity to develop the agricultural resources."

"On the other hand, we have very little to learn from the social conditions of our country. In nearly all the countries we visited we found the women doing farm work; sometimes, in fact, they were doing the major portion of the field work. I think this, which is due to the fact that the young men are being forced to serve terms in the armies, is a serious defect which should be eradicated."

LONDON, July 9.—The Times in an editorial on the work of the American Agricultural Commission, which is now here, after summarizing what it calls "the shameful mismanagement" of American soil by American farmers, who, the paper says, are almost the worst in the world, discusses what light British example and experience might throw on the various problems which the commission is seeking to solve.

"The Americans have much to learn from us in the matter of provident, scientific and intensive farming," says the Times, "but apart from that we are not much more advanced than they are in the organization of agriculture as a business or in political recognition of rural interests."

"It is in Ireland that the commissioners will find such enlightenment as the British Isles are capable of furnishing," continues the Times. "With the principles and practices of cooperation they have already familiarized themselves during their continental tour, but in Ireland they will see what can nowhere else be seen an English speaking community applying these principles and practices to their own conditions and in many ways improving them. Ireland, in the person of Sir Horace Plunkett, has led the whole English speaking people of the world in thinking out and working out the problems of rural life and in inducing Americans to recognize their agricultural backwardness and to set about overcoming it."

BAND RIOTS SQUELCHED.

No Trouble With Natives Working
In Gold Mines.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.—No trouble has developed in the Rand with the natives. The riots and disorders seem to have been effectually squelched.

SUFFRAGETTES FIRE
A \$125,000 MANSIONLondon "Mail," However, As-
serts Organized Militancy
Has Disappeared.

FEW ARRESTS NOW MADE

Number Dwindles From 240 to
20— Sylvia Pankhurst
Sent to Jail.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 9.—Although the knell of the Women's Social and Political Union may be sounding the fact that militancy itself is still alive was again made evident yesterday by the destruction near Norwich of one of Sir William H. Lever's country houses, involving a loss of about \$125,000. The loss is so heavy because the house, which was unoccupied, contained valuable tapestries and embroideries.

This and other kinds of outrages, which have occurred recently and may continue in the future, can be easily accounted for as due to the fanaticism of individual, hysterical militants.

It is noteworthy that the Women's Social and Political Union, even in the palmy days when it avowed with impunity responsibility for some of the outrages, disclaimed any connection with others although it rejoiced at them.

If further information secured by the Daily Mail, which it prints this morning, is accurate it may well be doubted if the Women's Social and Political Union is any longer able to organize any extensive system of outrage. It is asserted that the army of women who formerly smashed windows and befoiled letter boxes has disappeared and militancy is now confined to the leaders and semi-lunatics who number less than forty.

Militants Deserting Rapidly.

Fifteen months ago 204 militants were undergoing or dodging prison sentences for various outrages. At the present time there are only twenty-one of these cases and twelve of these militants are "mice," that is, women who are out on license until they recover from the effects of hunger strike. Seven of the nine who are in jail are facing the music and taking their medicine, while the other two are on hunger strikes.

According to the Daily Mail the flow of subscriptions to the Women's Social and Political Union has dried up rapidly since the Government threatened to prosecute any such subscribers and the \$2,500 a week, which the expenses of the organization cost when it was in full blast, has dwindled to such an extent that the headquarters officials are now only able to employ forty to fifty persons instead of 200 as formerly. Desperate appeals for money have been issued, but they have been responded to by only a few wealthy people.

Sir William Lever, whose home was burned by the militants, is the founder of Port Sunlight and chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The suffragettes left two placards on the lawn. One, addressed to Sir William, read:

"If you had been as loyal to us as Lancashire is to the King this would not have happened."

The other placard was addressed to King George. It was:

"Wake up the Government and give us reason to be loyal—don't let us down."

An attempt to cut off the water supply of Manchester from Lake Thirlmere by destroying the aqueduct with a bomb was discovered last night. A water inspector found a candle lamp which was connected with the fuse of a twelve inch bomb. The candle was burning, but had fallen aside and missed the fuse. It is supposed that suffragettes were responsible for the outrage, but there is no evidence to that effect.

Sylvia Pankhurst in Jail.

In the Bow street police court Sylvia Pankhurst was found guilty of having led an attack on the residences of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 29. The Magistrate gave her the choice of giving a \$12,000 bond to keep the peace for a year or going to jail for three months. Miss Pankhurst shouted:

"I'll go to jail! I'll go to jail!"

The Government prosecutor, Arthur Bodkin, tried to persuade her to accept the alternative, but the young woman would not hear him. She cried out that she wished something more serious had happened when she led the mob to Downing street so that the results might have been more serious.

"Revolt is the only thing left to us," she said. "There will be rebellion and the east will march toward the west with sticks and stones. If you drag me back to prison under the infamous 'cat and mouse' law I shall go on hunger strike and shall protest as long as life lasts. Some of us may die, but it will be worth it."

Zelle Emerson, Miss Richardson and Harry Golden, a "male suffragette," were arraigned in the Thames police court on charges of resisting the police in their attempt to prevent the arrest of Miss Pankhurst last night.

Miss Emerson and Harry Golden were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor. Miss Richardson, who broke a police station window, got three months.

In the afternoon the Magistrate recalled Miss Emerson and Golden and told them they had forgotten to offer them the alternative of a fine. He fined them \$10 apiece. They paid it and were set free.

The hearing of Mrs. Flora Drummond (the "General") for conspiracy, which was postponed because she had to undergo a surgical operation, was reopened at Bow street police court yesterday, but a certificate saying that she was still in bad health was produced and the case was again postponed for three months.

Kitty Marion, the militant suffragette who was sentenced to three years imprisonment on July 3 for having set fire to the Hurst Park grand stand, was released from Holloway jail yesterday under the provisions of the "cat and mouse" act. She had been on a hunger strike ever since she was transferred to the jail.

ARTIST TO HIDE OWN WORK.

French Postman's Suit Against Caricaturist in Paris Court.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

PARIS, July 8.—The case of Mme. Jane Catulle Mendes, widow of the poet, and a postman heretofore, and Rouveyre, the artist, was before the courts again to-day.

Rouveyre collected the caricatures he had made for the Mercure during four years and published them in book form. Mme. Mendes protested against the caricature of herself which appeared in the book and brought an action to have it suppressed.

The artist promised to prevent the further circulation of the caricature, and the case might have ended right there, but the publisher of the book put in a claim for the damages which he says he will suffer. The lawyer for Mme. Mendes suggested that the sale of the book be continued with a piece of white paper pasted over Madame's picture. To this the attorney for the publisher replied that the book would be unsaleable if the caricature were suppressed. At this point Mme. Mendes interposed and said: "You flatter me."

The Judge finally appointed M. Rouveyre as sequestrator in charge of the unsold copies of the book until a definite judgment is given, the artist agreeing to exclude the caricature of Madame from further editions.

A number of M. Rouveyre's crude caricatures of prominent French people were published in The Sun of June 29. The so-called artist doesn't profess to portray the features as nature wished them to appear, but he insists he draws a figure as he sees it. His powers of vision are extraordinary, as a glance at his work will show.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS,
DRYDEN COPY, \$9,750Collection of Rare George
Washington Pamphlets, How-
ever, Brings Only \$80.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 8.—The gem of the sale at Sotheby's to-day of the collection of printed books, autograph letters and illuminated and other manuscripts and the library of the late Bram Stoker was a first folio edition of Shakespeare's histories, comedies and tragedies, the Dryden copy, printed in 1623, for which Stoker paid \$9,750. A collection of forty rare pamphlets issued during the lifetime or immediately after the death of George Washington, including his last official address to the legislatures of the United States, fetched only \$80.

Davis gave \$1,000 for an important and interesting collection of the copyrights of distinguished authors. Quaritch bought a Persian manuscript for \$350.

Kneller paid \$2,000 for William Hazlitt's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" with 1,750 engraved portraits, views and battle scenes, by the most eminent artists, dated 1825.

Naylor paid \$1,000 for a second folio of Shakespeare's works as expurgated by the Inquisition of Spain, dated 1632. Quaritch paid \$1,000 for Henry Southgate's "A Dictionary of Illustrated Facts and Suggestive Thoughts" and Addison bought Marie Antoinette's copy of the Office for Holy Week in Latin and French, for \$450.

A sale of engravings of the early English school at Christie's to-day realized \$50,000. "Rustic Hours," after Wheatley, by H. Gillbank, "A Vegetable Market," after J. Ward, by W. Ward, "Solitude," after J. Ward, "The Children's Retreat," by W. Ward, "A Cottager Going to Market," by after J. Ward, and "Outside of a Country Ale House," by W. Ward, brought \$1,050 each.

"Travelers," and "Cottagers," by Ward, fetched \$1,575. "A Visit to the Boarding School," and "A Visit to the Church at Nure," by Ward, sold for \$1,175. "Early Morning," and "The Anglers' Feast," by Ward and Keating, brought \$1,940.

BORWICK SUIT DELAYED.

Again Put on Reserved List in
British Court.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 8.—The vagaries of the divorce suit of Mrs. George Borwick, daughter of L. C. Hassell of New York, who is suing her husband, George Borwick, the son and heir of Sir Robert Borwick, for divorce are exciting surprised comment.

About three weeks ago counsel for Mrs. Borwick appeared in court and asked that the case be placed on the reserved list, saying it was not of a character for public discussion. On June 30 another application was made by Sir Edward Carson of counsel for Mr. Borwick to have the case put back on the early trial list.

F. E. Smith, K. C., made application to-day on behalf of Mrs. Borwick to have the case reinserted on the reserved list. He professed astonishment at the statements made by Sir Edward Carson on June 30. He assured Justice Evans that if the case were restored to the reserved list the petition would be amended so that it could be dealt with in open court. In this way, he said, much time would be saved. Counsel for the defendant agreed to this and Justice Evans assented to the arrangement.

According to gossip about the law courts the case is being juggled with because there is plenty of money behind it and prominent counsel have been briefed. Sir Edward Carson's recent arrangements, it is said, were made without the consent of Mrs. Borwick in the hope of forcing her hand, as her husband's counsel failed to meet his wife's charges in open court.

It is regarded as noteworthy that F. E. Smith was in consultation with Justice Evans to-day prior to making the application.

This case has been in court for a long time in different phases. One time there was a libel suit and at another there was an action by Mrs. Borwick to compel her husband to hand over some works of art in his house which she claimed.

POET LAUREATE LEFT \$10,490.

Will of Alfred Austin Prohibited—
Widow Gets All.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 8.—The will of Alfred Austin, the late poet laureate, was probated to-day. The estate, which amounts to \$10,490, is all bequeathed to his widow.

BULGARS DEFEATED
IN FIERCE BATTLECompelled to Evacuate Kotech-
anna and Ishtib by the
Servian Arms.

JOINT LOSSES ARE 30,000

Constantine's Army Advancing
Rapidly—Turkey May
Keep Hands Off.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 9.—An late despatch from Sofia to the Times confirms the report that the Bulgarians were compelled to evacuate Kotechanna and Ishtib after a desperate battle in which the joint losses of the Bulgarians and Servians were at least 30,000 in killed and wounded, probably many more.

Taking into consideration the fact that this despatch was sent from Sofia it seems as if the Bulgarians had suffered a big defeat.

Fighting continues at various points on the Servian side of the frontier. It looks as if Bulgaria had now pulled herself together and is following an organized plan and higher strategy, thus turning the war into something more scientific than the recent savage human dog fights between individual regiments. It is necessary, however, to reiterate that all the news needs confirmation.

Four engagements were reported yesterday—at Zajetsar, where the result is unknown; at Kintashnatz, which is said to have been captured by the Bulgarians, who were afterward driven out by the Servians; at Piro, a strongly fortified place, which the Bulgarians are still attacking, and at Ishtib, which, according to Belgrade statements, the Servians recaptured after a desperate fight in which they recovered the guns they had lost and where it is said they routed the Bulgarians and drove them headlong toward Peechev. The three former were battlefields in 1885, when the Bulgarians triumphed.

Another Bulgarian force is reported to be threatening Vranja, an important Servian outpost.

The Greeks appear to be still advancing in a victorious manner, the report suggesting confirmation of the speed that the Bulgarians are only opposing them with a holding force and concentrating their main strength against the Servians, hoping to deal with the Greeks after they have crushed the former.

On a review of all reports it seems improbable that any decisive blow will be struck for some time. Meanwhile the mobilization of the Rumanian army proceeds steadily, but it may be a week or ten days before it is completed. Rumania has not yet shown her hand, but the spirit of the nation is declared to be very bellicose. A telegram from Bucharest quotes a member of the Cabinet as saying that Rumania cannot possibly tolerate any further increase in the strength of Bulgaria and if the latter country conquers the Greeks and Servians war between Rumania and Bulgaria will be inevitable.

Francis McCullagh, the war correspondent, has been expelled from Serbia because of the adverse criticism in his despatches of the army and the people, whom he describes as having been brutalized by the war and degenerated into mere robbers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—It is understood that Bulgaria has agreed to the immediate evacuation of the Turkish territory which she has held since the peace treaty was signed last May. The Bulgarian Government asked for a guarantee from the Porte that Turkish troops will not cross the frontier and will not attack the Bulgarians.

The evacuation of this territory was requested by Turkey a day or two ago. It was reported to have been accompanied by a threat that if Bulgaria did not leave the territory referred to Turkey might take other means to enforce her request.

RUMANIANS FIRE ON SHIP.

Two Bulgarian Soldiers on Hungar-
ian Steamer Wounded.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

VIENNA, July 8.—There is irritation here over the report that Rumanian soldiers fired on the Hungarian steamer Tegethoff, on which there were 300 Bulgarian soldiers, near Vidin, a Bulgarian town on the Danube. Two of the soldiers were wounded.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has protested against this act of the Rumanians as a breach of international law.

CUPID IN SCOTT WILL CASE.

Lady Sackville's Daughter Engaged
to a Bidding Diplomat.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, July 9.—The Sketch says that Mary Victoria Sackville-West, daughter of Lady Sackville, is engaged to Harold Stanley Nicolson, son of Sir Arthur Nicolson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The young man, who is an attaché of the British Embassy at Constantinople, escorted his fiancée to the hearing of the Scott will case.

Miss Sackville-West, according to the Sketch, has been much sought after by wealthy eligible young men, but refused them all for Mr. Nicolson, who is not rich. The engagement will not be announced for a month or two. The marriage will take place early next year. It is said that Miss Sackville-West said she would not marry Nicolson unless her mother won the Scott will suit.

Lady Sackville, who won her case in the Sir John Murray Scott will suit yesterday, is very ill at her town house in Hill street, Mayfair. She refuses to see any interviewers.

In the matter of costs the Scott case ranks next to the National Telephone arbitration matter, when the Government took over the telephone from private corporations. The costs of the Scott case are figured at \$125,000. Sir Edward Carson's fee as counsel for Lady Sackville was \$10,500. An extra daily fee of \$1,050. F. E. Smith's fee as counsel for the Scotts was \$87,875, with a daily fee of \$785. The fees of the junior counsel averaged two-thirds of those of the senior ones.

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Our regular stock, marked at this uniform reduction for the period of one week only. Includes Blucher and straight lace styles, in patent leather, gun metal calf, tan Russia calf, and both tan and black vici kid. Nothing but the newest models, and, at this writing, all sizes. But where the inducements are so liberal, the sizes are bound to thin out quickly, so an early selection is advised.

All Men's \$3 & \$4 Straws
reduced to \$1.75

The straw hat season has still ten weeks to run, which makes this proposition all the more interesting. The selection embraces Mackinaws, splits, sennits and Swiss Yeddos, in a wide range of crowns and brims, in all sizes. But that is a meagre statement of the case, for they are, above all, straws of distinction, made by America's foremost creator of straw hat styles.

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GEN. RIVA, VERY LOW,
TELLS WHO SHOT HIMGovernor Asbert Denies That
He Fired at Havana
Police Chief.

ASSAILANTS MAY ESCAPE

President Menocal Determined
to Prosecute Them if Con-
stitution Permits.Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.
HAVANA, July 8.—Gen. Armando Riva, the chief of police, who was shot last night by Gov. Asbert, Representative Arias and Senator Vidal Morales, is still alive, but is very low. Peritonitis has developed and his death appears to be near.

Gen. Riva ratified this morning his previous declaration that Senator Arias shot him in the face and Gov. Asbert fired a bullet into his stomach. Senator Vidal Morales, he said, fired at him while he (Morales) was fleeing. Riva in making this declaration said he knew that he was dying and was certain as to the facts.

The special judge who was appointed by the Supreme Court to take charge of this case, committed Gov. Asbert and Congressman Arias to jail and released Senator Vidal Morales. The commitment paper says there is sufficient evidence to show that the shot fired by Gov. Asbert made the wound in Gen. Riva's abdomen and that the wound in the face was caused by a shot fired by Senator Arias. The shot fired by Senator Morales missed the chief.

Gov. Asbert in an interview denies that he fired any shot. He says he tried to prevent Senator Arias from shooting into Riva had fired a shot. Senator Morales says he had no revolver with him and Senator Arias declares that he fired in self defence after Gen. Riva had struck him and fired a shot. After the shooting the three gunmen went in an automobile to the country house of President Menocal at Marianao, where Gov. Asbert exhibited a fully loaded pistol to prove that he had not fired a shot. It looks as though the Governor had decided that it would be best to take refuge behind Arias, who, being a member of Congress, is immune from prosecution.

Congressmen Are Immune.

The Constitution says: "Senators and Representatives are inviolable for their opinions or votes exercised in the performance of their functions. They can be arrested or indicted only with the authorization of the chamber to which they belong if Congress is in session, unless they are caught in flagrante delicto, in which case, or when they are arrested or indicted when Congress is in recess, the court shall inform Congress as quickly as possible for its action."

This has always been construed to protect Congressmen from whatever crimes they may commit, as the Congress has always refused to grant permission to prosecute them. The Secretary of Government told the correspondent of The Sun to-night that the Government will not be able to determine what action to take until the court indicts the men and Congress acts on the prayer for permission to prosecute them. President Menocal is determined to punish the men respon-

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STORAGE, WAREHOUSES AND MOVING VANS.

sible for the assault on the Chief of Police if it can be done under the Constitution. The Constitution says: "Congress shall meet in extraordinary session in the cases and manner which the regulations of the Chamber provide and whenever the President convokes it."

Leading lawyers differ as to whether or not this means that Congress can assemble on its own motion or only when the President convokes it. The court must indict or release the prisoners within seventy-two hours, which will expire at 8 A. M. on Thursday.

It is rumored that the gunmen had been seeking a chance to kill Gen. Riva for several days. Yesterday they learned that he would not be accompanied by his usual aid and therefore attacked him.

POR